

Editorial

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On behalf of the editorial team, we are pleased to present Volume 11, Number 2, 2025, of the African Human Mobility Review (AHMR). This issue features original, high-quality research papers, exploring diverse aspects of human mobility across Africa. With the support of the Editorial Board and a global network of interdisciplinary scholars, AHMR continues to offer timely and relevant scholarship that informs evidence-based policymaking and deepens the understanding of migration on the continent.

We extend our sincere thanks to all contributors, authors, our publisher, and the anonymous reviewers whose rigorous efforts uphold the journal's academic integrity. This issue includes five peer-reviewed articles that foster original research, stimulate policy dialogue, and provide a platform for examining current trends, migration dynamics, and critical issues shaping mobility in Africa. Our commitment remains to elevate AHMR's global presence and scholarly impact with each publication.

The first article by Tigist Solomon, Darge Wole, and Abebaw Minaye is entitled "Knowledge of and Attitudes toward Child Trafficking in Wolaita Sodo, Southern Ethiopia: Insights from the Origin Community." Using a mixed-method research approach, this study explores knowledge and attitudes toward child trafficking among residents of Wolaita Sodo Town, southern Ethiopia. The findings reveal that the majority of participants lacked adequate knowledge about child trafficking, with the qualitative results supporting this finding. Residents showed empathy and a willingness to prevent trafficking but often viewed migration as an opportunity, thus complicating awareness. The study recommends targeted education, community campaigns, school programs, and local engagement to improve understanding. Future research should examine broader prevention strategies, policy frameworks, and cultural factors, while incorporating victims' lived experiences to deepen insight into child trafficking and enhance community-driven solutions.

The second article by Inês Raimundo and Victor Agadjanian is entitled "Rowing Against Climate Adversity and Lack of Family Support: The Everyday Lives of Migrants' Wives in Rural Mozambique." Using a mixed-methods approach, this study examines rural women's experiences in the face of climate adversity and declining family support. For decades, these women relied on income from their husbands' migrant labor in South Africa to sustain farming and household needs. However,

reduced labor migration and increasing climate shocks had severe impacts on their livelihoods. Traditional support from family, neighbors, and churches diminished, leaving many isolated and without alternative income. The study indicates that rural women regularly suffer various types of stress and physical illnesses. The study also reveals that the worsening situation has serious psychosocial effects, deepening rural women's vulnerability and limiting their children's educational opportunities.

The third article by Kevin Oduor, Edwin Abuya, and Martin Ouma is entitled "Constraints and Prospects of Faith-Based Refugee Protection in Kakuma Refugee Camp, Kenya." Using a qualitative research design, this article explores the challenges, solutions, and opportunities specific to faith-based organizations (FBOs) engaged in refugee protection. Drawing from in-depth interviews, focus group discussions, and field observations conducted at Kakuma refugee camp in Kenya, the study highlights FBOs' unique role as consistent, early responders to conflict and displacement. Unlike broader studies on refugee protection, this article focuses solely on FBOs, emphasizing their recognized importance in the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR). The findings reveal that while FBOs face unique obstacles, these can be addressed through strategic and operational adjustments. Their contributions remain highly valued by refugees, host communities, and humanitarian actors. The study calls for stronger collaboration between FBOs, the UNHCR, and states, including increased support for Islamic FBOs in Kakuma. It also recommends expanding research into FBOs' roles in urban refugee settings and addressing issues of inclusion and perceived discrimination in camp environments.

The fourth article, authored by Perfect Mazani is entitled "Cross-Border Solidarity: Migrant-Led Associations as Spaces of Epistemic Resistance and Food Security Innovation in South Africa." Using household surveys and qualitative in-depth interviews, this paper examines how migrant-led social movements serve as sites of agency, resilience, and resistance against marginalization imposed by state policies and academic narratives. These nationally connected solidarity networks support food security, livelihoods, and socio-emotional well-being through group savings, mutual aid, and rotating credit schemes. Focusing on South African communities, the research shows these associations as both survival strategies and collective acts of resistance that challenge dominant migration discourses. Embedded in migrants' daily lives, these networks create new governance and care practices rooted in trust and reciprocity, fostering social belonging and epistemic justice. Finally, the study calls for the developers of migration and food security policies to recognize migrants as active agents and for a decolonial, inclusive approach led by migrant knowledge and solidarity practices.

The fifth article by Sky Kruger and Shazia Sader is entitled "Strengthened or Sidelined? An Evaluation of Pledges to Eradicate Statelessness in the Southern African Development Community." Based on a review of literature on the Global Compact on Refugees and the development turn in forced displacement, this paper examines statelessness in the Southern African Development Community (SADC)

region. It focuses on the underexplored pledging system and its role in addressing statelessness. The paper finds that the pledging system's impact depends largely on states' political will to enact inclusive laws and improve civil registration. However, the system lacks enforcement, monitoring, and mandatory reporting, thus limiting its effectiveness. Despite some progress, the pledging system has yet to secure sufficient resources or broad multi-stakeholder engagement. The study calls for urgent state commitment and collaboration to eradicate statelessness in the region.

Finally, I invite researchers, academics, and students to connect with us and explore new, impactful research areas that hold increasing social and practical significance across diverse disciplines. We look forward to receiving original and valuable contributions that advance knowledge in this journal. A heartfelt thank you goes to our dedicated editorial team, anonymous reviewers, and all authors who have submitted their work to our journal. Your efforts and commitment are greatly appreciated and essential to the continued success and growth of our publication.